WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Haverly's Theatre-Our Goldins. Matines. Koster & Blat's Garden-Concert. Madison Square Thenire—Hank Kirks. Metropol-tan Concert Hall—Brudway, they, and tist st. Now York Aquantum—Finders, Matines. Noblo's Gorden—The Child Stealer, Matines. Colon Square Thenire-The Love of His Life. Wallach's Theatre-Kit, the Arkabase Traveller Windsor Theatre-Hearts of Oak. Mailnes.

## No Attempt at Denial.

The distinguished lawyers who spoke at the Republican ratification meeting in Brooklyn had too much regard for their own reputation to attempt any refutation of the

conclusive evidence against Gen. GARFIELD. Judge PIERREPONT and Gen. JOHN COCH-RANE virtually admitted the charges to be true. Judge PIERREPONT could only urge that a man should not be judged by a single act of his life, but by the general average of his conduct. Then he referred to the treatment by our Saviour of the woman caught in adultery. The only interpretation possible to put on his remarks seems to be that Gen. GARFIELD, having been caught, when a member of the National Legislature, in the very act of taking a bribe, should likewise be forgiven! And Gen. COCHRANE emphasized the comments of Judge Pierreport by observing that he dld not think it was for the Democrats to throw the first stone at the Republican candidate!

Frankness was the shining virtue which lit up this interesting occasion!

## A True Portrait Restored.

The two foremost Republican newspapers now supporting JAMES A. GARFIELD for President are the Times and the Tribune of this town. Up to vesterday, the Times. bearing GARFIELD's name at the head of its columns, had ignored the Credit Mobilier record of its candidate, unless a single line declaring his "unflinching adherence to the principles of honest money" is to be understood as an assertion that he never took a bribe. The Tribune, always weaker than the Times in its tone, and less consistent in its courses, good or bad, has met the production of evidence with flippant phrases about "mud throwing," and the like.

This reticence has not always marked the policy of the Times and the Tribune in regard to the proofs of Gen. GARPIELD's double guilt-the guilt of bribe taking and the guilt of perjury. For the benefit of Republicans to whom the files of those journals are not accessible, we propose to reproduce the exact words which they used in treating his case at a time when he was not the Republican candidate for President. On Feb. 19, 1873, the day after the report

in an editorial article: " Of those who are now members and who nurchased Credit Mobilier stock, the committee says that had it been proven that they knew the character of the stock they bought, their set would have been a corrupt one, and they would have been deserving of severe condemnation by the House. Of the members thus referred to, Messra. KELLEY and GARFIELD present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony, which the committee do not undertake to un-

of the Poland committee, the Times said,

casion for contradiction could have arisen. "We agree with the committee that a knowledge of the relation of the Credit Mobilier to the Union Pacific Railway would have made the holding of that stock by member of Congress a dishonorable act.

ravel. The only possible comment on their cases is, that

had they taken a perfectly upright course in the matter,

and refused to have anything to do with the stock, no oc

"We do not agree with the committee in its lenient a sumption that such knowledge was not possessed by the Dongressmen who purchased the stock. If they did not know its character, they must have been curiously deal and blind to what was going on about them. With those who knew anything about the Union Pacific Railroad in the winter of 1867, the purpose and origin of the Credit Mobilier were so well known that they may fairly be said to have been notorious. Certainly, Congressmen who these circumstances, deserve some well-defined measure of condemnation, and we regret that the committee rec ommended none. We trust the House will remedy the omission."

The Times then goes on to say, with truth, that the Poland report and the evidence accompanying it fully exonerated Speaker BLAINE. On the next day, Feb. 20, the Times continued its arraignment of the Republican committee which had failed to visit censure on the Congressmen who had been bribed, and it paid especial attention to the cases of those who, like KELLEY and GAR-FIELD, had been published as perjurers by the committee's report:

"The Poland committee does not meet it [the real ques tion at all satisfactorily. It says that there is no evi dence that the Congressmen knew of the nature of the stock. This is begging the question. Congressmen ought to have known of the nature of the stock before investing in it. It was their business to inform themselves, and they could very easily have done so. The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though OARES AMES may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

"Moreover, the account is not settled, even if it is as sumed that the members who took the stock kne peither its character nor Oakes Ames's bad motive i offering it. Some of them have indulged in testimon with reference to the matter which has been contra dicted. The committee errs gravely in not probing such cases to the core. It distinctly rejects the testimony of severa of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrus. But untrue festimony given under oath is morally, of not beauty, perjury. The committee finds members guilty of this offence, but does not see its way clear to recom

"It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Cassa AMEL!

And after the House, as well as the committee, had lent itself for partisan reasons to the shielding of GARFIELD and the other corrupted Republicans, the Times's rebuke on February 28, was the indignant protest of an able and patriotic newspaper, rising

above partisanship: "It would be idle now to undertake to forecast the effect of vesterday's proceedings upon the politics of the future. But those who think it will be transient or sligh have widely mistaken the character of the American

"This much, at least, the people will not be slow it perceiving-that the Representatives who can acknowledge the guilt of their associates, yet dare not east them out, are not to be blindly trusted."

The Tribune was more vehement than the Times in its utterances on the failure of the House to expel GARFIELD and the other perjured bribe takers; but that fact does not make its comments less interesting

"The Pribuse was denounced last summer and fall by all these men for telling the false and calumnious story of their holding stock in the Credit Mobilier. For assert-

assailed and vilified as no honest public man has been in our history. With one accord they all-did what !- explain their connection with it!-admit that they held the stock. but insist that they held it honestly, or that when they suspected it was of questionable morality they got rid of it at once! Not by any means. They dropped it in their tracks, and either by themselves or by their friends d nied utterly all knowledge of it. And the people did then what they can never do again while the world standstook their word for it and denounced the story as a calumny.

" How has this timld investigation that fooled around all pertinent inquiry and never asked a hard, rough question that smote a lying witness in the face, and that finally has wreaked itself on two scapegoats instead of nunishing half a hundred-how has this investigation lest them? Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guilty knowledge, every man of them, with but one exception [Mr. Blains], has been obliged to confess that at some time he held this stock, and at some timeunder stress of conscience, let us hope, though that is not fully proved-got rid of it.

"Go slowly now over the list of calumniated Congress men:

"JAMES A. GARFIELD of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan

from Mr. Oares Ares to himself, "Well, the wickedness of all of it is, not that these mer were bribed or corruptly influenced, but that they betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constitu ents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful. And now a whole Congress of frown men is to deliberate seriously upon a resolution that puts the sins of all these upon two. Partisanship has never stooped so low as this. We cannot believe the resolution will pass. No, gentlemen of the American Congress, this is no answer to the people. Stop all this Pass no resolution. Drop it where it is. Remand the whole business to the people. You have only scratched the surface of the whole inquiry—leave it now. Face outward. March!"

On Feb. 26, 1873, the Tribune called for the expulsion from Congress of its present candidate for President. It held then that the bribed as well as the briber ought to suffer:

"Mr. Oakes Anks stands charged with distributing the stock for a corrupt purpose-that is, to influence the action of members of Congress. That this was his design is sufficiently shown by his letter to Mccous of Feb. 22, 1868, the authentiesty of which he does not deny. And to this he adds his personal protest that he had no corrupt motive.

"There is his confession. That alone is sufficient to convict him. But joined with it are all the shameful details of fact and circumstance which have combined in the course of the investigation to disclose not only the corrupt purpose of the distributor, but the guilty knowledge of those to whom this stock was distributed. Mr. Axxs establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence; that no fair and honest tribunal will punish him and let the rest go free. If he is to be expelled for bribary, the men scho were bribed should go with him."

And, finally, on Feb. 28, 1873, the Tribune prophesied that by and by the people would visit upon the bribe takers the punishment which Congress had withheld:

"The manner and circumstance of the distributio prove it beyond question to have been done with corrupt motive. The men who received it were not fools or blind. They knew the tenor of the transaction; could not help knowing that this gift-for it hardly had the thin disguise of an investment-was for an object and with a purpose. The testimony need not be recapitulated to convince the reader on that head. It is fresh in the minds of the people, and that impression of it is distinct and clear. I AMER was guilty, so were all the rest.

"The committee saved the others and put all the guilt on Axes. The House went still more softly over it, and saved Awas from all except the two words, 'absolutely condemn. No other penalty nothing but words and very empty, flabby words at that. The attempt to express mild disapproval of the conduct of the men who received the bribe but were not bribed, and who have in onsequence entangled themselves in such a maze of ontradictions, was voted down, and the POLAND com-

"Congress having failed to punish the offenders and indicate its own dignity and honor, the case now goes

to the people. And they will reach it by and by !" We do not know that we need to add anything to the honest portrait of JAMES A. GARFIELD, drawn by the Times and the Tribune when they had no motive to ignore any part of his record, or to place any of its features in any but a true light.

# Is Religion Less Needed in Summer?

Bishop CLARK held on Sunday, at Manhattan Beach, what he said he believed was the first public religious service ever conducted on Coney Island. It was the first of a series of religious meetings which will take place there during the summer.

That is, it having been found that so many housands of people prefer going to Coney Island on Sunday to going to church in town, the religious shepherds have made up their minds that they must carry the Gospel to the pleasure seekers. In so doing the ministers are perhaps wise, for no arguments they can adduce will have the effect of making a majority of the people of New York believe that they are doing anything out of the way when they use their Sunday holiday to escape from the town and enjoy the sea breezes. It is a very sensible and a very innocent thing for the people to do, and it is fortunate that so many desirable beaches in the vicinity of New York enable them to make these Sunday excursions without the expenditure of much time or money.

Moreover, it cannot be denied that the ministers and churches greatly neglect the city people in the summer. It is the season when sickness is more prevalent than at any other time, when the death rate reaches its highest limit, and when there is the most temptation to intemperance. Yet in July and August a large share of the ministers are among the small minority of the population who are away enjoying a long vacation without any diminution of Income Not a few of them have already sailed for Europe with letters of credit furnished by admiring congregations, and a good many more will depart within the next six weeks Probably not one of the churches of a fashionable distinction will have its pastor in town during the dog days, and nearly all of the Protestant clergy, especially, are looking forward to at least a month in the country. While they are gone, some of the churches will be closed, and the pulpits of those which are kept open will be supplied

with strange and inferior preachers. The inference is that in the opinion of a large number of our ministers, religious teaching is not so necessary in summer as in colder and more agreeable weather; that pastoral duty may then be intermitted with propriety, and fewer facilities for public worship are required. Yet a considerable proportion of the congregations who are accustomed to attend on Sunday even the most fashionable churches, are kept in town during the warm season; and of ordinary sinners the city has as many, within a small fraction, as at any other time of the year.

In the summer, too, more than at any other season, they are liable to be sent into eternity with all their sins upon their heads. now. An editorial article in the Tribune of | Can ministers really believe that eternal damnation awaits those who fall to accept the scheme of salvation they present, and yet abandon their posts to make a summer's tour in Europe, or to find pleasure at

how they can enjoy a moment of their vacation, knowing the awful danger in which

their forsaken flocks stand. So many of the churchgoing people of New York being deprived of their customary pastoral advice and admonition in the summer, it seems to be a good idea to give them religious instruction at Coney Island or any other of the neighboring resorts they may frequent on Sunday. But it may occur to them that if their pasters can safely and properly shut up their churches to go out of town for the dog days, it is not too risky for them to omit religious worship while they are gone. There was only a small attendance on Sunday's services at Coney Island, though Bishop CLARK is a noted and very eloquent preacher.

## The Nonsense About Mr. Seymour's Declining. Once more the politicians and the press

are agitated over the question whether

HORATIO SEYMOUR will decline the Democratic nomination for President. It all depends on the other question whether he receives the nomination or not. If he receives it, he will not decline it. There is no danger of that.

He may affect to decline. That is a chronic complaint with him. He has had it these twenty years past. It has become incurable. People say he has been sunstruck, and that he is threatened with insanity But in truth he is struck by a mania for affecting to decline. To speak declining speeches, to write declining letters, this is the meat on which he feeds. He is said to be particular about his diet; and he is so particular that his three daily meals all consist in acts of declination. And so in other respects. When most men go to church he goes to decline. He sleeps on declinations, and dreams of declinations, and wakes to declinations. His noontime siesta is disturbed by fears that he may miss a chance to decline. When he reclines he declines. When other men say their prayers he declines. He is the personi-

fication of declination. Probably Mr. SEYMOUR thinks himself We do not think he is sincere. Lightning is very quick; but we do not think it is any quicker than would be Mr SEYMOUR'S acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination if it were tendered him, and if he felt sure that unless he accepted at once he

would lose it forever. Why, what nonsense it all is! Does any one suppose Mr. SEYMOUR could not decline, if he was in earnest, in such a way as to put an end to the matter at once and forever But he always manages to decline so as to leave a doubt, and to require that it should be done over, and over, and over again. That is because he cannot bear to relinquish the chance of being President, because in reality he craves the nomination and the

Six months ago Mr. SEYMOUR was vociferously declining because the state of his health rendered it impossible for him to serve. Now, within a few days, he has got down to the very fine point of limiting his objection to the nomination to the fact that he does not believe the nomination should be given to New York; and this, as every one knows, amounts to nothing at all.

We admire some things about Gov. SEY-MOUR very highly. His occasional addresses for several years past have been characterized by rare culture, a comprehensive breadth, great beauty and tenderness of thought, and forcible and felicitous expression.

But do not nominate him at Cincinnati unanimously for President unless you wish an affectedly rejuctant but unhesitating acceptance.

In making these remarks we are well aware that Mr. KERNAN and a learned physician, a devoted friend, and, we believe once a medical attendant upon Mr. Sev-MOUR, have recently paid a visit to that gentleman, and have both come away with the conviction that the Governor will not be a candidate. But what did Gov. SEYMOUR do? He argued to them, as he does to every one, that under no circumstances would it do for him to run. And he argues always like one who is himself anxious to have his own arguments refuted.

If Gov. SEYMOUR wanted the matter settled, he could settle it very quickly. Gen. Jackson, when he made up his mind that he would not run again for President, never had to repeat his declination. Yet here, after the one thousand and first declination of Horatio Seymour, there is a widely prevalent belief in the Democratic party that he will be the candidate.

Gov. SEYMOUR might be elected if nominated, and if elected he would make a good President. The two principal things against him are his addressing the rioters in time of the rebellion as "My friends," a phrase which we do not suppose meant anything; and his innumerable unsuccessful efforts at a declination.

### Longs for a Nobler Standard of Political Morality.

"I do," said HENRY WARD BEECHER at the Republican ratification meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Monday evening, "I do, in common with other men, long

for a nobler standard of political morality." Then Mr. BEECHER went on to tell how he would seek that nobler standard. "I would seek it," he said, "through the common

Now, why seek the elevation of the standard of political morality through so long a channel? The boys in the common schools cannot vote for ten or fifteen years to come. Moreover, political morality is not one of the branches of common school education; and mere mental culture does not of itself necessarily inculcate sound political morality, as witness the lamentable case of

SCHUYLER COLFAX. How much, how earnestly, does Mr. BEECHER long for a nobler standard of political morality when he descends from his pulpit and takes the leading part in a political meeting for the purpose of urging the many thousands of young men who vote this autumn for the first time to cast their ballots for President in behalf of a convicted bribe taker and perjurer?

There is no need of waiting for those who are now boys to grow up to be men, before raising higher the standard of political morality. Now is the accepted time. It can be done at once by a conscientious rejection on the part of the Republicans of such a tainted candidate as JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Mr. CONKLING, as leader of the GRANT orces at Chicago, was foremost in securing from the Convention a pledge to support the

candidate, whoever he might be. But Gen. GRANT himself does not seem to eel bound by the agreement of his supporters. He sulks. He does not find time and heart for even the briefest congratulatory telegram to GARFIELD.

It is hard for him to relinquish his longcherished dream of empire!

The fact has been telegraphed to the country that Garrield went to church last Sun-day. Haves also goes to church on Sunday. tog the same thing in a public speech, Mr. Gazziny was | Saratoga or Newport? It is hard to see | There are few meeting houses in the country | years ago, as he well knows.

in which veneered frauds do not sit in the pews side by side with honest men and women. But if the Founder of Christianity knew anything about the matter, their church-going will earn them only a direr condemnation.

The alarm of the steamship companies lest they should be called to account for violating the laws regarding the overcrowding of immigrants seems to have abated. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the Captains of no fewer than fifteen steamships plying between New York and Europe, and everything pointed to a vigorous enforcement of the statute in regard to foreign passenger vessels. The law fixes a maximum ratio of passengers to tonnage. The defences contemplated by the ownthat they do ever carry an illegal excess; some dispute the measurement of the Government inspector; some hold that in measured space they are not to include that which is occupied by machinery; some claim that often passengers entitled to the second cabin "at night prefer going to sleep in the steerage among their friends, and so apparently overcrowd the steerage;" some assert that, having complied with the laws of the country they start from, they are not subject to a different regulation at the port of arrival; finally, some propose to test the constitutionality of the act of Congress under which the prosecutions are brought. The proverbial law's delay has put off the decision in these various cases, but it is at least to be hoped that the initiation of them has driven the companies into conformity with the laws. since the temptations to overcrowd are great.

The schools, one after another, are closng, and by the first of July nearly all will have ended for the summer. Vacation will be welcome to tenchers and taught; for studies have during weeks past been pursued under almost August heats. Health as well as comfort will be served by the scattering of the pupils to hillside and seaside.

Americans don't enjoy the news, day after day, that American vessels, flying the Stars and Stripes, have been fired upon, foreibly stopped. and searched by Spanish cruisers. It goes against the grain.

By this time next year we may hear the Governor's Island guns salute the flag of Free Cuba.

Before the day of VENKOR, or, rather, be fore the day of VENNOR'S renown, the favorite weather sharp was Prof. J. H. TICE of St. Louis, who made some famous prophetic hits, but did it once or twice too often, and fell a victim to his audacity. Tick emerges from partial obscurity on the timely topic of tornadoes, which, he discovered, have a surprising affection for metals. They seize on roofs covered with tin. copper, zinc, or iron in preference to roofs covered with shingles; they hunt out ploughs and all other agricultural implements in part made of iron, and wreck them; they prefer railroad towns to other towns, and tear up the tracks, especially near stations, where there are the most tracks; they like to ruin machine shops more than other shops; finally, they swoop on wells, ponds, and streams, and drink them dry. Waiving the facts, what is the inference Plainly an electric charge in the tornado, which seeks iron and water, rails, wet fences and trees, and the various metallic substances spoken of. Prof. Tice's theory of an electric origin or accompaniment of tornadoes is ingenious and interesting; if the facts should fail to support it, so much the worse for facts,

Sunday afternoon, in a thick fog, two ocean passenger steamships, The Queen and the Anchoria, crashed into each other, the latter getting much the worse of it. For a few minutes panie reigned on both vessels, and the Anchoria's crew are said have behaved badly until reduced to discipline by the Captain and officers. The Queen promptly lowered her boats, took off the Anchoria's passengers, and brought them o this port. Officers and passengers seem to have done all in their power for the comfort of the guests thus suddenly thrown on their hands. Thanks to the compartment plan of building steamships, the Anchoria did not sink. and may do service for years yet; but both she and The Queen need repairs. The collision occurred about 300 miles from New York.

Another steamship, the British man-ofwar Fiamingo, has butted into an iceberg and is still affoat. The men on deck at the moment is still affoat. The men on deck at the moment of the crash say that the berg, half a mile or more in length, rose 250 feet above the water, overtopping the ship's masts. Luckily the Flamingo was running at a low speed in consequence of the fog, her jibboom and bowsprit did service as buffers, and the ice mountain was so ough that the shock did not bring it crashing down upon the ship, as it would have done, in all probability, if the collision had happened three months later.

Of the half hundred young fellows graduated at West Point this year, three, it appears, have pocketed \$750 apiece in lieu of a commission, doffed their uniforms, and subsided into the plain prose of civilian life. The theory of West Point is that the Government educates, lodges, clothes, and feeds promising boys for a term of years in order to secure the benefit of their services, at the expiration of this term, as officers of the army. In practice, it seems, the Government offers a bonus to the boys not to even attempt to make any return for their education. This may strike non-military readers as a queer way of doing business.

Talking to a reporter is one thing and testifying under oath is another. We caution our readers, therefore, against the mistake of giving to the story of the chief cook of the Nar raganaett, as printed by the Tribane, the weight of sworn evidence. He is reported as saying that when the fire broke out on the fli-fated vessel he met Capt. Young coming out of the pilot house, and asked him what "the trouble" was; that the Captain said he didn't know, and told him to do the best he could; that he then, with others, cut away a lifeboat; that the Captain, head clerk, second porter, two or three passengers, and himself got into it; that although there was room in the beat for twenty persons, and although the end of the burning steamer was crowded with passengers, they did not stop at the time to rescue any of them, because there were other boats, because the plug of their boat was missing, and because they were afraid of being sucked down by the sinking Narragansett; that they rowed to the Stonington, and that Capt. Young then went back with the boat to the wreck. We hope it will turn out that the cook is mistaken in his recollection of the facts.

The Canadian cricketers had a crumb of comfort in their match with fifteen of the Crystal Palace club, making 83 in their first inning o the Palaces' 78. In their last previous match, the Marylebone club in their first inning score 192, while the Canadians were all out for 33; and in the match before that the Leicestershire eleven scored 168 in the first inning to the Canadians' 64. Most of the games which the Canadians have thus far played have been either defeats or drawn games, with the odds in favor of their losing. Undoubtedly the arrest of DALE, their captain, weakened them, as he was their best bowler, and a good player in all

EDWARDS PIERREPORT tells the Brooklynites that there is " no man on the earth who has not some spot on his character." It would be well for GARPIELD, and well for the Republican party, if he had only one spot on his character, As a matter of fact, setting lesser spots aside he has several big spots, black spots, spots that will not out-among them the Credit Mobilier spot and the DE GOLVER paving contract spot.

"I observe," said EDWARDS PIERREPONT to the Brooklynites, "that immediately upon his nomination, although he is a man who, my friends here tell you, is a Christian gent man, it was discovered and widely circulated that he is a perjurer, a thief, and a traitor to all that is right." EDWARDS PIERREPONT is in error. The discovery in question was made THE NOSES ALL COUNTED.

The Population of the City in 1880 May Possibly Reach 1,500,000,

Yesterday was the last day accorded by law for the taking of the census of population of New York city. When asked if the enumeration had been completed, Mr. Charles D. Adams, the Supervisor, said that his reports showed it was all through, with the exception of a few districts where it had been necessary to change the enumerators. Mr. Adams was unable to give any estimate of the population of the city, not having had an opportunity to make a compilation. This work is to be done in Washingtion of Gen. George H. Sharpe, placed the population at one million persons in round numbers. The first estimate of the population in 1880 was twelve hundred thousand persons, but

bers. The first estimate of the population in 1880 was twelve hundred thousand persons, but later conclusions place the number at fifteen hundred thousand persons. The enumeration was about two hundred names in each of the 681 districts on each working day of the enumerators. Lists of the names are being prepared for inspection and unification. The law requires the lists to be exhibited at the office of the County Clerk. Supervisor Adams tells of many perplexities which helped to bother the all-absorbing minds of the census men and women in the work of enumeration.

The point on which the greatest trouble was experienced was in getting the correct ages of women. One woman in a fashionable quarter made herself out so young that the enumerator, judging from the age of her children, concluded that she must have been about ten years old when she married. The question as to occupation, trade, or profession furnished unsatisfactory answers.

The number of men who classified themselves simply as speculators was quite large.

One woman said that her husband was a gentleman. On closer questioning he turned out to be a teamster.

Another woman explained to the enumerator that her husband was a nascender and descender. He proved to be a hod carrier.

The number of persons who have escaped enumeration cannot be told with any accuracy, in one district aione, No. 298, the lady enumerator found fourteen dwellings closed and the occupants gone in the country. She could get no information about them. Midway up town the enumerators run across many houses with an air of mystery about them, the blinds being shut tight, the doors harred, and no visible signs of life within. Where the enumerators failed with the aid of the police to find out the names of the occupants, Supervisor Adams suggested to them other methods for procuring the information.

## REPUBLICAN BOOKKEEPING.

Declaration that the Public Accounts have bern Kept with Shocking Slovenliness.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- In the Senate tolay, according to previous notice, Mr. Davis Dem., W. Va.) spoke on the report of the Select Committee on Treasury Books. He claimed that all his charges had been verified, and that millions of dollars of discrepancies were shown on the Treasury books. He declined to say, when pressed by Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Ingalis (Rep., Kan.), whether these discrepancies were due to fraud or not, for the reason that his committee had had neither the time nor the facilities to enter into an investigation of the motives which induced the alterations and mutilations in the books. Mr. Dawes spoke at length, in answer to Mr. Davis's remarks, saying the committee was instructed to inquire into the causes of all these apparent irregularities, yet the Chairman was unable to give an opinion on the subject. The receipts and disbursements of the Government since 1860 aggregated \$13,000,000,000, and, while the books were not kept with artistic neatness, every dolwere not kept with artistic neatness, every dollar was accounted for, and all the books halanced to a cent every three months. All the discrepancies were explained as resulting from different methods of stating transactions. The Senator from West Virginia was tampering with the public credit in refusing to say that no evidence of fraud was discovered, and attempting to create the impression that there was something unaccounted for.

Mr. Whyte (Dem., Md.), a member of the committee, said that in entering upon the leestigation he had expected to find books scientifically kept, and showing plainly the actual transactions. He was shocked to find such a condition of things as an inspection of the books showed. It was not the duty of the Chairman of the committee to give an opinion as to whether fraud

It was not the duty of the Chairman of the com-mittee to give an opinion as to whether fraud-had existed or not, without having some evi-dence to support such a charge. But the com-mittee found discremancies which could not be explained by the officials. They found doubt existing among foreign Governments as to the correctness of our statements. They found an order from the Treasurer to the Register to make an entry of \$6,000,000, simply to make his accounts balance with those of the Treasury proper. They found a system under which the correct issue of our bonds depends entirely upon the integrity of the officials issuing them. They found a condition of books which would be disgraceful in a corner grosery. They found They found a condition of books which wou be disgraceful in a corner grossry. They foun as the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmund did formerly in investigating the accounts the Printing Bureau, that while no proof then adopted the resolutions reported by the committee directing the Secretaries of the va-rious departments to report to Congress what changes, if any, could advantageously to the muticipations of the control of th public interest be made in the present system of keeping accounts, &c.

From the Rev. Henry Word Beecher's Statement to Phymouth (North, Aug. 13, 1874. Mrs. Tilton lay upon her bed white as marble, with closed eyes as in a trance, and with her hands upon her besom, palm to palm, as one in prayer. As I look back upon it, the picture is like some forms carved in martle that I had seen upon monuments in Europe. She made no motion and gave no sign of recognition of my presence. • It seemed to me as if she was going to die, that her mind was overthrown, and that I was in some dreadul way mixed up with it, and might be left by her death with this terrible accusation hanging over

From the Rev. Henry Word Beechar's Speech at the Academy of Most on Broothys, June 14, 1880.

And it is the best compliment that I can pay to his partner Mrs. Garffeld), who must needs preside at the White House, that her voice has not been in the street, but that

# cartridges. While I and others were doing out some this but first his revolver, and holized a built in the special which remains there will. I have lost my work all the little money I had, have a 12-year box, and money a had, have a 12-year box, and money a had, have a 12-year box, and money a had care of him. My rest is softling on. I do not have when I am to get out of this. Printer target of the printing to the maker, To Varick affect. Bellever Hospital, June 12

The Army Worm-A Suggestion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: If the farmers in the localities where the might dring moth, the parent of the worm, makes its appearance will keep nu-

John G. Schindler, a Justice of the Peace of Youngsville, Sullivan County, convicted of withholding pension money from Mrs. Hilfrish, an aged widow was sentenced to two years' hard labor in the Albany Pent-tentiary and to pay a fine of Soon, by Judge Benedict, in the United states Circuit Court, yesterday. WHO MURDERED MORGAN?

Thurlow Weed Tells All About It.

From the Planter Press.

NEW YORK, May 23.—"I know how Morgan was killed," said Mr. Weed, "and where and when he was killed, and who killed him. It was a dreselful murier."
"How do I know?" he saked, repeating my question. "I know because the criminals them-

question. "I know because the criminals them-selves confessed it to me before they died."
"Is it possible?" I said, "Will you tell the public about it?"
"Yes, I have told it partially before. It was in 1884, about five years after the sudden disap-pearance of Morgan, that on my trial for libel-ing the Masons, two men volunteered to be my witnesses. One of these men was John Whit-ney."

witnesses. One of these men was John Whiteley."

I think Mr. Weed said the other was the man who had charge of the old fort where Morgan was confined by his captors.

He went on:

"I invited them to eat some oysters with me after the trial, and while we were at the table John Whiteley consented, in reply to our urgency, to make a clean breast of it about the murder of Morgan. He declared the berrible secret had been a burden on him day and night, and then he told who the men were who left the lodge one dark night to put Morgan out of the way, lest he night reveal the secrets of the orlodge one dark night to put Morgan out of the way, lest he might reveal the accrets of the order. He said he was one of the men. The others were Col. William King, Garside, Howard, and Chubbock. They went to the fort, bound the prisoner hand and foot, laid him in a beat, carried him to about the middle part of the Nisgara River, where it was two miles to either shore, and there, tying weights to his head and heels, they flung him overboard. When he had told the story, Whitney said he felt relieved. The other witness turned to him and said. John, Weed can hang you now. 'Yes, said Whitney, but he won't.' I thought much about my duty to the public, but if was obviously impossible to convict him unless he would say solemnly in court what he had said to me.

"It was nearly thirty years afterward when I met John William."

emniy in court what he had said to me.

"It was nearly thirty years afterward when I met John Whitney in Chicago, when I was there at the Convention in 1860. He came to me and said he wanted to make a careful confession for me to write down, to be published after his death. There was nobody eise he dared to trustit to, he said. I surveed to commit his dreadful secret to paper as soon as the Convention adjourned. The hour it adjourned he was waiting for me at my hotel. I was in the depths of disappointment, and was busy with a hundred things, and I told Whitney that I should come back to Chicago shortly and would then attend to it. We exchanged letters after that, but he died suddenly and I never saw him again."

are that, but he died suddenly and I never saw him again."

"The Chicago papers." I said, "ought to look up his relatives or Iriends there, and soe if he left any document or told his secret.

"Yes," he replied, "it would be well. It is strange, by the way, that every one if those five murderers is dead, and all but one died violent deaths. Col. King committed suicide, and Garside was kicked to death by a horse." leaths. Col. King committed suicide, and Gar-ide was kicked to death by a horse."

# GARFIELD'S POLITICAL COWARDICE. Mie Election to the Cobden Club and his Sub-

Mile. Sarah Bernhardt does not look exsequent Evasion Concertain It.

\*\*Prom & Concertain It.\*\*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Mr. Garfield in a
pretender in politics. He is not what he saws

It may some people believe him to be. While he
would appear strong he is throughly weak,

and whereas he would have the reputation of
of the mest subservient of partisms. He is a

weak and not very honest politician. In the
extra session he said more than once, in open

when his party saw that the Democrats were

the use of troops to keep the peace at the polis,

He announced it once too often, however, for
when his party saw that the Democrats were

content of the provision of partisms. He is a

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Club then became a reprioch to him,

Way down at the bottom he is a bad man. He was one of the most coping of the Republican visiting statesmen at New Orleans. The local rascals found a more useful airly in Garfield than in all the others combined. He was as cunning as they and as conscienceless. If the true history of the days when the Louisiana conspiracy against the Government was perfected should ever be written, it will be found that James A. Garfield is as responsible as any one of the Returning Board scoundrels for the distranchisement of 10,000 citizens of that State. It was easy for him, after the work in which he engaged in New Orleans, to take part in the Electoral Commission, which completed the grand.

in the Electoral Commission, which completed the fraud.

The country knows of the disclosure of his participation in the Credit Mobilier scandal, it knows too, of his persistent efforts during the present session, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, to stiffly the tariff legislation. He has acted as one of the agents of the protected monopolies of the country. He has been the constant adviser of the two pulp men who came to Congress to prevent the paper trade from having free pulp and lower paper. He is not averse to loobyists. As the Washington Post expresses it this morning, he has the voice of a lion and the heart of a sheep. voice of a lon and the heart of a sheep."

# Garfield's Game of Poker. Washington, June 10 .- Mr. Garfield is not

Garded's Game of Pokers

He was the voice has not been in the street, but that the has dwelt in the purity and sweetness and the observed for every good must be not been as all the observed of the work of the survey of the own home. Does who know how, know here of the purity and sweetness and the observed for it to succeed this lights.

Silence the Only Answer.

Fire the Springhold Republican.

The Republican papers do not seem to grapple with Garded's Treatment of the own should be survey and some whose life is pure from the little states in the decirate except by when. The Service of the hinds in the survey of the hinds in a some whose life is pure from the little states in the decirate except by when. The Service of the hinds in the survey of the hinds of the survey of the hinds in the survey of the hinds of the surv

# The Liberal Party in Mexico.

HAVANA, June 15 .- The steamer City of New York from Vers Cruz brings dates from the city of Mexico to the 6th inst. The Liberal party have adopted Mexical of the out into the partice in the partice in the form of organization similar to that of the partice in the form of organization similar to that of the partice in the form of organization and the partice in the partice in

You may escape all danger from attacks of diarrhora, dyseniers or cholera mortons by a little forethou. It is providing yourself with Dr. Jacob's Corminative Balsam, an old remedy, and entirely sale, and

SUNDER US.

-For weeks past the mortality of London

as been only 20 to the 1.031. -Of the 813 parishes forming the dioceso of Cologne, 170 are at present priestless.

—An English firm sold 8,000 fire-proof

safes in Turkey before it was ascertained that the filling was only sawdast.

-The long-projected removal of the headmarters of the Russian fleet to Sebastopol is likely

take place this summer -The register of Malham Tarn Church. England, lately restored, contains the record of a me united by Oliver Cromwell as a mari -Lord Palmerston's stepson, Mr. Cowper-

emple, who inherited that statesman's property and same, has been created Lord Mount-Temple. He is -Attempts to introduce the district telegraph system in London have not yet met with success;

country in about twenty years they will, lust as treet railroads did. -The daughters of the dowager Duchess of Newcastle (who lately married Mr. Tom Hobier) now live with their uncle, Lord Edward Clinton, and go into

society with his wife. -The number of burgiaries in London has increased 20 per cent, since 1869, while it has de-creased 20 per cent, in the rest of England. It is as-serted that since the death of Sir R. Mayne the London police force has been stendily deteriorating.

-Mr. Chamberlain, M. P. for Birmingham,

and a Cabinet Minister, is alleged to have obtained for Hirmingham a life order for gues, which, it is averred, If this be the case there is a row in prospect. -The Rev. C. W. Parsons of Gouverneur. Y., sent a notice to the local paper that he would

preach to the students in the seminary on "The Force that Wins," but a printer made it read "The Horse that Wins," and the parson's concregation was shocked. -A pamphlet entitled "Agriculture in the "nited States and Russis," just issued in St. Petersburg. concludes that unless all the modern appliances of the grain trade and the improved. American methods of agri-

culture are introduced in Russia, Russian prosperity will be seriously endangered.

—L'Illustration of May 29 says: "This s just the time when Paris becomes absolutely irresist-ble, and precisely that when people insisting dug away. All the most celebrated points of view in the world can-not hold a candle to a sunset seen from the Pont des

Arts on a fine spring day." -The following curious directions to wordispers in the Church of St. Michel and All Angels, at Chiswick in England, require some explanation: "Dur-ing prayers all are requested to kneel. The kneelers should be hung on the nooks provided for the purpose by

-Mile. Sarah Bernhardt does not look excedingly strong, but few even of the strongest of her sex ould support the labor through which she goes. Op

morial statue on the Thames embankment. No doubt throughout the English-speaking world the inventor of Sunday schools will be talked of on this coming hug-

dredth anniversary. -An art movement on the Isthmus is impending, in the removal of the bronze statue of Columbias from Colon, where it now is, to a pedestal near the proposed entrance to the Chagres Canal. A Panama newspaper thinks this move premature, because for the present "this pearl of European art would be consigned to the damp obscurity of a malarious mancros swamp, where it would never be visited except by the gailinger, congrejos, culebras, and other denizens of the junzie." There can certainly be no great danger that the canal will cut between the two oceans before a chance is afforded to remove this pearl of art to another site.

-An anti-duelling association has been termed in South Carolina, with ex Judge Kershaw as President. "We intend," the resolutions say, "to train, educate, and organize the public opinion and moral sense of the people to a true perception of the eriminality of this wicked and permitious practice; to take proper measures to procure an adjustment of all personal defliculties which might tend to involve any of our fellow chizens in a duel; to use and enforce all legal means of preventing any of our fellow citizens from engaging in a duel; to en force the laws against duelling in every case of their vialation herea for occurring, whether the same shall consist of sending, accepting, or bearing a challenge of the fighting of a duel, or the counselling, sading, or abetting any of

-Lord Barrington was raised to the English peerage by Lord Beaconsfield as Baron Shute for performing the duty of Parhamentary reporter to the Queen. According to constitutional usage it was the duty of the Prime Minister of the day to communicate to his soverige a summary of the debates in Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone, following the example of Lord Palmeration and Sir Robert Peel, did this with his own band, finding time aimd the example business of the auton to write out for the 'Queen's precis of the most important speeches on either side of the House. Disrael did this When leader of the House prior to 1874, but from theses he performed it by Lord Harrington as deputy, and michs after night his lordship might have been seen with buper awawardly spread on his knee writing a summary

-The history of aquatic sports in this country is but little known. The first houtcaid estab-inshed was the Knickerborker, in this city, in 1811. If was disolated the following ver, owing to the war with England. A ter many years, Robert L and John Stevens, Orden Huffman, Samuel Verplanck, Charles L. Lavinge ston, Rotert Emmet, and others, to the number of one hundred, started in 1879 the New York Boat Club. Their first boat was built by Joseph Francis, but was soon presented to the Emperor of Busics. The second, a simple-decked barge of 16 ours, 30 testions, and called the seadrift, is still in excellent meservation, half a century after its construction. It is of chestoat and oak, and has been entrusted to Mr. Samuel Verplanck and his neits is ing. A number still exist including Capt Francis; the

Green, who professes to no well acquainted with the attachment China, gives the following incommental the force of the army of the Colestral Kolline. It is reckened to consist according to good authorities, at 682,082 mm. Of these, however, only 282,082 milestly and 80,000 hipse from the standing army. The rest milestly serve as carrieous. This army is not by any metals though it has improved since 1900, to be gampared with any European army. Only a small part of at his farmer and weapons and has been drained by English and French afficure; the greater part of it is only as a reparent of the worm, makes its appearance will keep numerous small fires burning through the night they will find its much easier method of certing rail of this pest than destroying the worm after it has been hatched and became reveiling.

This course has been nursued by Southern planters on Saugarous.

Sa Guarastication while presented a complaint about the pres-cince of an instance number of troops in that state ap-parently into mine to exercise pressure at the rest-instance. Weapon while the other should and 2 year normalists. President lines ariswered that the troops into be included somewhere and it all were concentrated at the carrial men have been drained after European fashing and these act as the garrison of several of the larger Lawns. As rated. It is, however, badly officered.